

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

**1. Claim Rejections of claims 1, 7, 11, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25, 27, and 30:**

Claims 1, 7, 11, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25, 27, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Lewis et al., US 2003/0097552 A1 (hereinafter "Lewis").

**5     Response:**

Each of the independent claims 1, 11, 16, 21, 25, and 27 specifies that the claimed electronic device receives initialization data required for initializing the electronic device from the host, wherein the initialization data contains instructions required to initialize the components of the electronic device before the microprocessor is able to execute the operational firmware. The Examiner has cited paragraphs [0030], [0031], and [0039] of Lewis as teaching the limitation of "receiving initialization data from the host". However, none of these paragraphs teach or suggest "receiving initialization data from the host", where the initialization data is defined as containing instructions required to initialize the components of the electronic device before the microprocessor is able to execute the operational firmware.

Lewis teaches in paragraph [0029] that the boot PROM is one part of a communication device (electronic device) in the following sentence: *"In the control of the initialization, configuration, and operation of communication devices embodiments of the present invention, the boot PROM routines or firmware can be contained a storage element or storage medium that is a computer-readable or machine-usable media."*

Additionally, Lewis teaches in paragraph [0030] that the function of the boot PROM is to *"initialize the system, communicate with the management device, and enable loading of device firmware into the communication device main memory."* Thus, the purpose of the boot PROM is to communicate with the management device (host). Technically, this means that the boot PROM cannot reside at the host end because if the boot PROM resided at the host end, the boot PROM would not have a need to communicate with the host.

Lewis teaches in paragraph [0039] that the boot PROM is located at the communication device end. In addition, the boot PROM can be combined along with the device ID storage into the firmware storage media 114, which can be a flash memory.

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Therefore, for the above reasons, the applicant respectfully submits that Lewis does not teach or suggest the claimed feature of “receiving initialization data required for initializing the electronic device from the host”, as is recited in each of the independent claims 1, 11, 16, 21, 25, and 27, and these claims are patentable over Lewis.

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Furthermore, claims 7, 15, 20, and 30 are dependent upon independent claims 1, 11, 16, and 27, and should be allowed if their respective base claims are found allowable. Reconsideration of claims 1, 7, 11, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25, 27, and 30 is respectfully requested.

15 **2. Claim Rejections of claims 1-2, 7-12, 14-16, 18-23, 25-28, and 30-35:**

Claims 1-2, 7-12, 14-16, 18-23, 25-28, and 30-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu, US 6,170,043 B1 (hereinafter “Hu”) and Lewis.

**Response:**

20 The Examiner has stated on page 5 of the Office action dated 05/20/2008 that “Hu does not disclose initialization data received from the host. However, Lewis discloses..., and also receives initialization data (as cited above).” However, as pointed out above with respect to the 102(e) rejection of independent claims 1, 11, 16, 21, 25, and 27, Lewis does not teach or suggest the claimed feature of “receiving initialization data required for initializing the electronic device from the host”, as recited in these claims. Therefore, the combination of Hu  
25 and Lewis also fails to teach this claimed feature.

Furthermore, claims 2, 7-10, 12, 14-15, 18-20, 22, 23, 26, 28, and 30-35 are dependent upon independent claims 1, 11, 16, 21, 25 and 27, and should be allowed if their respective

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base claims are found allowable. Reconsideration of claims 1-2, 7-12, 14-16, 18-23, 25-28, and 30-35 is respectfully requested.

**3. Claim Rejections of claims 3 and 4:**

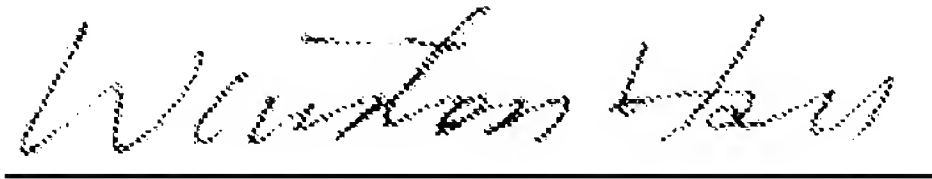
- 5 Claims 3 & 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Lewis, as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Kamihara et al. (US PGPub # 2002/0169904), herein Kamihara.

**Response:**

- 10 Claims 3 and 4 are dependent upon claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is found allowable. Reconsideration of claims 3 and 4 is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

- 15 Sincerely yours,



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- 25 Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 12 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 9 PM in Taiwan.)